

PEREMPTORY DEMAND TO SIGN TO BE MADE UPON GERMANS; DELAY UNTIL MONDAY LIKELY; RATIFICATION MONTHS OFF; STATE AS WELL AS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MUST APPROVE

8TH AND 9TH AVENUE LINES TO BE OUT OF GREEN CAR SYSTEM

Federal Court Orders Them
Returned to Their Stock-
holders.

FREE TRANSFERS END

N. Y. Railways Company's
Inability to Pay Rentals
Causes Drastic Action.

RECEIVERSHIP IS CLOSED

Lines Will Be Operated as
Usual, but Financed by
Owners Hereafter.

Julius M. Mayer, Federal Judge directing the receivership of the New York Railways Company, ruled yesterday that the Eighth and Ninth avenue surface lines shall be severed from the green car system. They will be returned to their stockholders, released from the receivership and operated as independent traction companies.

The ruling of the court means the elimination of free transfers at points where the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines intersect other lines. Transfers are now issued on the Eighth avenue line at the following junctions:

Fourteenth street, Twenty-third street, Thirty-fourth street, Fifty-ninth street, Eighty-sixth street, 116th street and 145th street.

In addition transfers are given for the Chambers-Madison street line to the Williamsburg Bridge, the Spring-Delancey street line, the Avenue C line and the so-called Eighth street line, all of which cross lower New York by irregular routes.

Hedges Loses Fight.
On Ninth avenue transfers are given as on the Eighth avenue line, at junction points south of Fifty-ninth street. The route of the Ninth avenue cars is from 146th street to Fulton street. The Eighth avenue cars run from South Ferry to the Polo Grounds.

The decision of Judge Mayer, which was given in answer to the petition of Morgan J. O'Brien and Michel Kirsland, counsel for the stockholders, marks the end of a struggle since Job E. Hedges was appointed receiver four months ago to keep the system intact. In announcing his determination, Judge Mayer said that except for what appeared to be the sympathetic attitude of Lewis Nixon, new Public Service Commissioner, he had discovered no official inclination to aid in solving the problem caused by the traction company's imperative need for new revenue through increased fares and charges for transfers. He added that the situation had reached a point where he could not deny the demand of the owners of the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines for their property in view of the inability of the New York Railways Company to pay the rentals.

The Eighth and Ninth avenue lines are among twelve that are parts of the green car system. The lines are leases that bind the lessee to pay specific annual rentals. They are among five such lines upon which the New York Railways Company has no claim whatever in the shape of ownership of stock or bonds.

The two lines were brought into the receivership of the New York Railways Company by the late William C. Whitney. Ownership of both is largely held by the T. & H. families, descendants of the builders, Joseph Tate and William H. Hays, of Tate & Hays, stock brokers at 71 Broadway, are president and vice-president, respectively.

The leases in question are for the Eighth avenue company \$215,000 a year and the Ninth avenue company \$44,000 a year. The rental has not been paid for eight months. In both cases the lessee assumed tax charges.

The other lines held by the New York Railways under leases which are not "impaired by substantial stock holdings" are those of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company. Severance petitions on the part of the stockholders in these companies are expected.

Three Cent Transfers Planned.
Mr. O'Brien said that it is planned by the owners to arrange an arrangement with the New York Railways Company providing for transfers at intersecting points on payment of 3 cents. He said that an interchangeable arrangement on this basis would insure operation at a profit.

In the twenty-five years in which the lines have been subsidiaries of the New York Railways company they have lost their physical identity. Neither line has cars, operating forces or power houses. In travelling to South Ferry from the Eighth avenue line, and vice versa, passengers are obliged to take the subway. Judge Mayer made his order continuing upon his master an early plan of operation to be submitted by Mr. O'Brien.

ST. REGIS EJECTS SIR CHAS. ALLOM

British Sportsman Denounces
Girls Collecting for Erin
Victory Fund.

THEN HE RAKES B.M. HAAN

At Word "Traitor" Irish Por-
ters Get Into Action and
Ejection Follows.

Sir Charles Carrick Allom, British airplane manufacturer and sportsman, at one time a putative challenger for the America's Cup, was forcibly ejected from the lobby of the Hotel St. Regis into Fifty-fifth street yesterday afternoon. He resisted, but was propelled to the sidewalk by three Irish porters and the hotel's assistant manager, while R. M. Haan, the proprietor, surveyed the proceeding with approval.

Vincent Astor was also a witness of part of an altercation preceding the act of expulsion. In the struggle between the lobby and the sidewalk Sir Charles lost his hat and cane, but speedily recovered them. They were thrown through the front door after him.

The row started with a denunciation by the British nobleman of two girls who were collecting money in the St. Regis lobby for the Irish victory fund. In its second stage Mr. Haan was the object of the visitor's wrath.

According to the St. Regis proprietor, Sir Charles told him it was an outrage to permit money to be collected in the hotel for the "Irish rebellion" and toward the end of the conversation called him and everybody connected with the hotel traitors. Mr. Haan replied with a few words on his own account. Meanwhile the lobby filled with luncheon guests and hotel employees. Among the latter were three Irish porters rolling up their sleeves in the background and awaiting some word from the boss before getting into action. They got their signal when the assistant manager, Charles Macdonald, who is not an Irishman, yelled over his shoulder the word "traitor." He ran around from behind the desk—some say he jumped over it—and took Sir Charles, who had already been ordered out by Mr. Haan and had declined to go, by the arm.

First Porter in Action.
"Tim," shouted Mr. Macdonald. The first Irish porter sprang forward. "Mike," called the second representative of the A. O. H. responded. "Pat," and the lineup was complete. It must be said for Sir Charles, who in his day has been a prize carman, cricketer, football player and a quartermaster, that he put up a good fight against these odds and that a walling time was had before the porters and Mr. Macdonald could get the nobleman out. A Celtic chambermaid deposes that he thrashed around something fearful and that she wore out her hands clapping his swift, tumbling exit from the hotel. A St. Regis porter called up Sir Charles, who is at the Ritz-Carlton, last night and after outlining the story of the afternoon as the hotel people and the St. Regis people told it, he said it was reported at the hotel that he had lost his temper.

"Not a bit of it," Sir Charles said. "There is nothing to it. They lost their temper and put me out."

In most of the big hotels this week the friends of Irish Freedom have posted young women to gather money for the Erin Victory fund, which it is said will be used to acquire the world with the truth about Ireland's wrongs and her claim to independence. One of the exceptions is the Ritz, where Sir Charles is living. He formerly went to the St. Regis when in this country, but has preferred the Ritz since the war began.

The girls assigned to the St. Regis yesterday were Sheila O'Reilly and Mabel Clayton. Miss O'Reilly is about 16 years old, blue-eyed, fair-haired and worthy of poetic attention in either Gaelic or English. Miss Clayton is about the same age, dark-haired and just as attractive. They sat at a table in the lobby opposite the main entrance. Half the table was covered with an American flag and the other half with the flag of the "Irish Republic." On the flags were two little baskets into which the exceptions to the rule, who made an ineffectual protest, then walked over to the table and began to upbraid them. This is what followed, according to the girls:

Sir Charles Raps Floor.
Sir Charles rapped the floor with his cane and said:

"Do you believe in the Irish rebellion?"

Sheila O'Reilly said she believed in the Irish Republic.

"Do you know what our boys died for over there?" Sir Charles demanded.

"Yes," replied Mabel Clayton, "for democracy." retorted Miss O'Reilly.

"And one of the points is to make the world safe for the small nations," chimed in Miss Clayton. "And Ireland is the biggest of the small nations."

They say that this made the titled

NEW YORK TO CONTINUE WET AFTER MONDAY

Dealers Get Underground
Tip That President
Will Act.

OFFICIALS MUCH IN AIR

Lack of Enforcement Law
Seen as Obstacle to Pro-
hibition Here.

New York city will not be dry next Tuesday.

The pall of prohibition will not fall upon the metropolis like a mantle at midnight next Monday and in Manhattan alone there will be probably 600 places on Tuesday morning where a pick-me-up with a kick in it will be obtainable.

While individuals affected would not discuss their own plans for publication, information came to THE SUN yesterday from reliable sources to the effect that there would be 600 or more third emporiums open and anxious to do business Tuesday, July 1, in every brand of alcoholic refreshment. There may be individual lapses—those most interested in the traffic use the term "cold feet"—but the word has gone out to go ahead and sell everything in stock next Tuesday whether or no.

These instructions were issued, it was learned last night, on the implied assurance that a Presidential proclamation raising the ban on war time prohibition would be received on Saturday or not later than Monday. In the event that no such message is received from President Wilson before Monday at midnight the retail dealers have been advised to open up on Tuesday just as if nothing like the food stimulation law or war time prohibition ever was heard of. Although this action had been decided upon some weeks ago by the brewing and distilling interests the matter was all talked over yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade at 109 East Fifth street, and a decision reached to stick to this policy.

"It is a situation that requires gameness and we propose to meet it." That was the way one of the representatives of the brewing interests summed up the situation at the close of the meeting.

Will Fight in Courts.
The six hundred or more individual dealers who, it was said last night had agreed to follow the advice of the distillers and brewers, have been told to accept arrest or any legal procedure that may follow, and have been advised further that all the resources of the combined organizations will be at their disposal to fight the issue in the courts. "Mike," said the second representative of the A. O. H. "although not conveying the monetary assurances, has been sent out by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, and organization professing to embrace in its membership no person in any way connected with the liquor traffic, and its chief object is announced to be the preservation of personal liberty."

It was estimated yesterday that there would be on Tuesday approximately 50,000,000 gallons of hard liquor in bond throughout the country. This of course will be under the control of the Federal authorities and if wartime prohibition does become effective no withdrawals from this stock will be available. But there are hundreds of saloon keepers in New York city who have anywhere from \$10,000 to \$50,000 worth of stock on hand and upon which the taxes have been paid and these are the men who propose to continue its sale next week, notwithstanding.

How their contention may work out in a court of law these dealers are willing to discover. It is not with any reluctance that they are told that they propose to continue the sale of the hard stuff, but because they believe the law to be incomplete and questionable. They point to the fact that their State licenses run to October 1, and that the Federal Government has issued revenue tax stamps for the interim following July 1. It is a fact that no enforcement legislation for war time prohibition was passed during the last session of the New York Legislature and Governor Smith declined to include such a proposal in his call for the extra session at which ratification of the woman suffrage amendment was put through. The war is also fully alive to the further fact that no penalty is provided in the statute for violation of the war time prohibition enactment. No machinery for the enforcement of the law has been provided, and no instructions along this line have been received by the local police or the State constabulary. The liquor men have been advised by counsel that it is a grave question whether a New York city policeman or a State trooper would have any authority to step into a licensed saloon or hotel and attempt to prevent a sale of liquor next Tuesday.

It is argued that it would entail a special force of several thousand Federal officers to compel absolute observance of the wartime prohibitions in New York city and this fact alone the liquor men declare renders the operation of the law impossible.

Police "Up in the Air."
Although nothing authoritative could be gleaned from officials at headquarters of the New York Police Department in the so-called white light district, made no secret of the fact that they

Reparation Demanded for Sinking of Fleet

PARIS, June 25.—The council decided this afternoon to send two notes to the president of the German peace delegation at Versailles, one regarding the actions of the Germans in Poland in connection with a significant telegram intercepted by the Poles, and the other relative to the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow.

The Allies announce that they will demand reparation for the sinking of the fleet.

ARTIST GRIBBLE SAW SHIPS SINK

English Marine Painter De-
scribes Scuttling at
Scapa Flow.

GERMANS ARE IMPUDENT

Sailors Explained They Were
Only Carrying Out
Orders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, June 25.—Here is the story of the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow as narrated by Bernard F. Gribble, R. A., the English marine artist, employed by the American Government to paint the surrender of the German fleet.

By B. F. GRIBBLE.
Under command of Second Lieutenant C. Leeth we were simply cruising around, and as it happened I was only just in time to get the drawings I wanted. About 11:45 I noticed German sailors on board the Friedrich Groese throwing baggage into boats which were already alongside the vessels. I remarked to Lieut. Leeth, "Do you allow them to go for joy rows?" He replied, "No, but by Jove, it looks as if they were."

Then after a moment's hesitation Lieut. Leeth exclaimed, "My word, I have got it. I believe they are scuttling their ships and are abandoning them."

By this time the Germans were throwing their baggage into the boats at great speed and simultaneously we observed that the same thing was happening on board the Frankfurt, which was on our right. At that moment we made straight for the nearest vessel, which happened to be the Frankfurt, and Lieut. Leeth ordered his men to get their cutlasses and rifles ready. He then shouted an order to the Germans, who were now in their boats, to return to their ships at once. The German sailors apparently had thrown their oars away and they shouted back, "We have no oars."

A British sailor then shouted to them and he threw a number of oars into the water.

Germans Impudent.

There were two boats approaching us and the German officers were extremely impudent. Standing on the bows of their boats they shouted:

"Can't you take us on board into safety?"

Lieut. Leeth replied, "No, return to your ships at once. If you don't I will fire on you."

It then became necessary to open fire and the Germans were seen to wave white flags.

One German officer shouted:

"You have killed four of my men and we have no arms."

"You look after them by getting them back to the ships."

The officer said:

"We can't go back, they are sinking."

Lieut. Leeth said: "You must go back and prevent them from sinking."

The Germans replied:

"It is not our fault, we are carrying out our orders."

By this time the Friedrich der Groese had floated over to port and in a few minutes went down. Her crew had succeeded in getting round into the open and we managed to get three boats in tow and messages were signalled to the coast guards requesting them to Marconi to assist.

It took about two hours, however, before the first of the destroyers arrived.

The Germans in their boats were very daring and endeavored to come alongside our vessel. One of the crew, however, kept them off by threatening them with a revolver. By this time the Brummer, a cruiser of the Emden class, had begun to turn over and the first destroyer of the British fleet arrived just in time to see her go down. The German crews who were out in the open sea cheered as they saw their ships do down.

Holet German Ensign.

One of the German battle cruisers, I think it was the Hindenburg, hoisted the German ensign and I noticed that all the German vessels had been flying two code flags at the peak. The upper flag was a white ball on a blue pennant and the lower was a yellow and blue pennant. I had noticed on the previous day that the same signals were flying. They were flown by the Emden and ap-

BORAH BRANDS LEAGUE CLAUSE AS PACT OF WAR

"Article X. Nothing Less
Than Attempt to Maintain
Status Quo by Force."

SEES CONSCRIPTION IN U.S.

Covenant Will Force Us Into
Conflict, He Declares in
Senate Speech.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Taking as a theme the great military and naval preparations which the world is making, with its eye on the future, and contrasting the immensity of the fighting establishments that are being created with the assurance of League of Nations advocates that adoption of the league meant world peace, Senator Borah (Idaho), to-day addressed the Senate. He particularly devoted himself to an analysis of Article X of the league covenant, describing it as a compact of war and nothing else.

The Senator devoted considerable attention to the implications of testimony recently given by Gen. March, Chief of Staff, about the size of the armies and navies that are being created in peace time Europe and in this country. In the beginning he observed that it was peculiarly impressive that this should be taking place at a time when the only enemy that could threaten the peace of the world had been disarmed and when the condition had been imposed upon that enemy that it could no longer employ conscription, at the very time Great Britain refuses to reduce her navy, is placing her peace army, by conscription, on a basis of practically 1,000,000 men, and other nations are creating correspondingly gigantic establishments.

Conscription With Peace Near.

Senator Borah read from promises made by Lloyd George in the British election campaign, promising abolition of conscription armies and declaring that unless this was accomplished the peace would be a failure. Despite this, he observed, while the treaty is nearing completion the raising of armies by conscription continues.

"And there is a good reason," he said, "why they refuse to put an end to conscription. The system of voluntary service would be amply sufficient to protect the United States against any peril; but it is not sufficient to enable us to send soldiers to protect the territorial integrity of all other nations in this league."

"Without conscription it would be impossible for this country to perform its duty under sections 10 and 11 of the covenant. Former President Taft in a recent New York speech admitted it, saying we would raise the necessary soldiers by conscription. Mr. Taft argued that little national service had been exacted from the people and that the conscription system was desirable as a means of discipline."

"And Mr. Lloyd George, after pledging an inhibition of conscription, is providing more of conscription in the plan for raising England's new army of practically 1,000,000 men."

Will Force Conscription Here.

"How is that army to be raised? By conscription in time of peace. And if we become members of the League of Nations, and the obligations of Articles 10 and 11 are imposed on us, we also will have conscription in time of peace."

"Already we have great organizations for promoting universal military training, and we are promising our help to police the world."

"Let it be understood fully and fairly that this condition exists, and if then the American people want to assume the burden I will willingly acquiesce. But I object to being told that this peace means one thing, when in fact it means another."

"It was never the intention of President Wilson to disarm. When Congress adjourned on March 4 last there was pending here a bill to appropriate \$150,000,000 with the avowed purpose of building a navy equal to the greatest in the world. And it was urged, avowedly, to enable us to carry out the terms of the League of Nations. That measure was dragged to the streets and roughly handled. The war provision department was also attacked and its office wrecked. The mob tried to disarm troops marching through the streets and the latter opened fire, a number of persons being killed and wounded."

To Demobilize Quickly.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 24.—It is reported that the French army demobilization will be carried out with all possible speed and that the classes of 1907, 1908 and 1909 will be mustered out the day after the treaty is signed.

Warning! The Sun To Bacco Fund Has No Connection With Any Other Fund, Organization or Publication. It Employs No Agents or Solicitors.

"Tabac" Still the Best, Say Yanks in Germany

"I WISH to thank THE SUN Tobacco Fund for kindness exhibited toward the men," writes First Lieut. Roy D. Gillon, who adds: "The tobacco issued by it in large quantities will be saved to smoke on the way over."

This and other letters showing how soldiers in the Rhine Valley appreciate smokes appear on page 12.

Original Treaty, on Fine Paper and Beautifully Bound, to Cost \$4,000

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 25.—The original copy of the peace treaty, which the Germans are to sign, will cost nearly \$4,000. The printing of the document, on fine Japanese paper, has been completed and it is now being bound. The most famous bookbinder in France is charged with the task of binding the treaty in brown Morocco leather inlaid with a seal on the cover with a symbolic figure of peace.

It is interesting to note that the choice of the color for the binding was made only with great difficulty and much wrangling, some of the plenipotentiaries declaring in favor of red leather, while others wanted green.

It is estimated that the process of signing will require nearly three hours, there being more than a hundred signatures to be affixed, each to be accompanied by a seal, taking just two minutes for each. Very different from the pretentious seals attached to former treaties are those which the delegates to the Peace Conference will put next to their signatures. The great majority of these seals are mere monograms or initials, and arrayed across the twelve pages reserved for signatures they will give the treaty quite a democratic aspect.

U. S. TROOPS TO AWAIT SIGNING

Will Retire From East of the
Rhine After Conclusion
of Peace.

160,000 READY TO MOVE

All Can Leave Germany by
Aug. 1 if General Head-
quarters So Orders.

By the Associated Press.

CORNBURG, June 24, (delayed).—The three American divisions which were concentrated east of the Rhine in the American bridgehead area will remain there until the Peace Treaty is actually signed, according to an announcement made here to-day.

As soon as peace is signed the Americans will begin to return to the quarters they occupied before the concentration of a week ago which was ordered by Marshal Foch in preparation for an advance into Germany should the Germans not accept the peace conditions. It is expected the troops will remain in these quarters until orders come to start for home.

The Third Army consists of five divisions and the auxiliary units of the Third Corps, approximately 160,000 men. Transportation officers said to-day that the divisions and the various units could be got out of Germany by August 1 if General Headquarters gave orders to that effect.

According to present plans, the Fifth Division, which occupies part of Luxembourg, will start for France probably within a day or two after peace is signed. The Third and Fourth Divisions will be the next to move westward. The First and Second Divisions, which hold the city of Metz, will be the last to depart in the event that no complete American division is to remain in Germany as part of the permanent Army of Occupation.

RIOTING IN BERLIN COMES WITH PEACE

Shops Are Plundered and
Citizens Are Attacked.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 25.—The streets of Berlin were scenes of rioting and plundering last night and this morning. Incited by speeches from agitators in Alexanderplatz, mobs attacked and looted pedestrians and maltreated isolated soldiers. Troops sent to disperse the rioters were fired upon by crowds in the streets and from the roofs of buildings. They finally succeeded in clearing the streets. Elsewhere in the city bands of marauders looted shops and attacked citizens, rifling their pockets. The neighborhood of the Stettin railroad station, the Hochstrasse and the Radstrasse was notably disorderly. Street cars were held up while rioters searched the passengers' pockets and stole women's rings. Here, also, soldiers were beaten and shots were fired from roofs and windows and the soldiers returned the fire.

After daylight this morning the city was quieter, but at noon the police appealed for troops, as the crowds were gathering once more. Four thousand workers in the shops of the Gruenewald Railroad had struck. Troops have occupied the Goerditz and Stettin railroads, which are still being used by the public.

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TWO DAY RIOT IN HAMBURG.

Dogs and Cats Found in Food Preserving Plants.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.—Serious rioting occurred at Hamburg on Monday and Tuesday, when mobs attacked food preserving factories, it being alleged that the bodies of dogs and cats had been found in them. The managers were dragged to the streets and roughly handled. The war provision department was also attacked and its office wrecked. The mob tried to disarm troops marching through the streets and the latter opened fire, a number of persons being killed and wounded.

To Demobilize Quickly.

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Return of Government to Berlin Given as Cause of Tardiness.

ALLIES ARE IMPATIENT

Territorial Changes Will
Require Submission to
Districts Affected.

MILITARY TASK NOT DONE

Danger of Revolution After
Signing That May Make Rati-
fication More Difficult.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, June 25.—No answer had been received by the Allies up to 5 o'clock this afternoon to their note to Germany requesting the names of those who would sign the Treaty of Peace on her behalf. If the note is not answered this evening the Allies will send in to-morrow morning a more peremptory demand.

Counsellor Haniel von Haimhausen, who is in charge of the German delegation at Versailles, told Secretary Dutasta of the Peace Conference, who delivered the request of the Allies on Tuesday evening, that the German Government was moving to Berlin, which might account for his lack of information.

It seems impossible now that the signing of the treaty can take place on Friday; Monday is mentioned as the probable date. Having obtained Germany's pledge to sign, diplomats here point out, it is incumbent upon the Allies to see that she does sign without any waste of time. Present conditions in Germany are such that already there is much speculation as to what would happen if a revolution should occur to prevent the ratification of the treaty by Germany.

Ratification Limit Not Specified.
The French newspapers are giving much attention to the fact recently mentioned in these despatches to THE SUN that while the treaty prescribes that Germany shall ratify it falls to stipulate the period within which this must be done. This is now admitted to have been an oversight by the Allies.

Germany now can hold up the ratification until the Allies compel that action by her. According to the wording of the new German constitution ratification apparently will require two separate votes.

Article VI. of that constitution prescribes that "treaties with foreign Powers when they concern questions regulated by legislation of the German Empire must be approved by the National Assembly and the State Council."

Article IV. says: "The territorial status of the German States cannot be modified without their approval." Hence the ratification of the treaty will require an affirmative vote by the German National Assembly and the State Council, and in addition those clauses relating to Prussia, Bavaria and the Palatinate must be submitted to the Prussian and Bavarian assemblies. Until this German ratification process is completed the treaty will remain ineffective, even though three of the Allies may have ratified it, as they certainly will do in the next few weeks.

Vigilance Is Urged.

In view of the situation presented in Germany it would seem that the Allies cannot safely relax their military measures until ratification is assured, the tenure of the Bauer Government appearing to be very uncertain. As the Temps points out:

"If the military chiefs and Pan-German agitators resolve to prevent the execution of the treaty, as is to be inferred from what has been said by them, can they provoke an incident which will paralyze the parliamentary deliberations and retard ratification indefinitely?"

"This is something to which we must give attention. The treaty, in not fixing the time and in not giving any special guarantee of Germany's ratification, requires the Allies to exercise great vigilance and firmness. Her mere signature is not sufficient to give Germany the benefits of peace and until Germany ratifies in good form it is to be hoped that all present measures of economic and military restraint will remain unrelaxed."

Germany's eagerness to resume trade with the world as soon as possible is relied upon to bring about speedy ratification, provided the machinations of the military crowd do not interfere. While the Germans at Versailles will be permitted to move about freely

MUELLER WON'T SIGN, REPORT

Foreign Minister Refuses to
Go to Versailles, Says the
"Tageblatt."

HINDENBURG QUILTS POST

Ebert and Ministers Advise
People to Accept Allied
Terms.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, via London, June 25.—Hermann Mueller, the new Foreign Minister, the Tageblatt says, has declined to go to Versailles to sign the Peace Treaty. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it is added, has resigned the chief command of the army.

Long accounts written for the Berlin papers by correspondents at Weimar telling of events preceding the decision of the German Government to sign the treaty of peace show that there was a threat by Generals and officers of the volunteer troops to quit if the treaty was signed without reservations.

Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence, proffered his resignation, but later succeeded in appeasing the officers. He then withdrew his resignation under pressure from his party and Cabinet ministers.

Feeling among military leaders is still running high, notwithstanding the fact that they are admonishing the troops to continue in the service. Major-General von Luetwitz,